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Item 12 (a) (v) of the provisional agenda*

INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK: WITHIN THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM: REGIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

Letter dated 16 February 1990 from the representatives of Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway and Sweden to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

On behalf of the Governments of the Nordic countries, we should be grateful if you would kindly arrange for the circulation of the present letter and the enclosed paper concerning Nordic regional co-operation in the field of narcotic drugs as an official document of the seventeenth special session under item 12 (a) (v) of the provisional agenda.

(Signed) Kjeld MORTENSEN
Ambassador, Permanent
Representative of Denmark
to the United Nations

(Signed) Klaus TÖRNUDD
Ambassador, Permanent
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* A/S-17/1.

ANNEX

Nordic regional co-operation in the field of narcotic drugs

The Nordic co-operation in the field of narcotic drugs started more than 20 years ago and a Nordic contact group of senior governmental officials to discuss matters of common interest was established in 1971. The area of co-operation of the Group covers information activities, health and rehabilitation matters, as well as co-operation in the legal field and in the field of law enforcement. Ministers of Health and Social Affairs as well as Ministers of Justice in the Nordic countries also meet frequently to discuss matters in the field of narcotic drugs. In 1985 a comprehensive Nordic plan of action in the field of drug abuse was adopted.

In 1984 a joint Nordic police/customs law enforcement co-operation group was established. This group meets twice a year in each of the member countries in turn. The chairmanship and secretariat functions are attended to by the delegations in turn with a rotation period of two years.

Nordic liaison officers are, within the framework of co-operation between the police and customs authorities, stationed in several drug-producing and transit countries. Drugs seized in the Nordic countries have been analysed for the purpose of establishing their origin and distribution routes.

On 23 January 1990, the Nordic Ministers of Health and Social Affairs, Justice, Public Administration and Home Affairs held a conference on Nordic co-operation against drugs. On the basis of material prepared by the Nordic Contact Group on Drug Abuse and the Police, Customs and Drugs Group, the Ministers discussed the drug situation in the Nordic countries and the results of Nordic co-operation on drugs. They also discussed future work in this field and adopted an eight-point Nordic programme of action against drugs (see below).

The drug situation

There are considerable differences between the Nordic countries both as regards drug abuse and drug control policies. However, recent developments in the different countries indicate broadly similar trends.

The number of hard drug abusers has not increased rapidly during the 1980s. Their average age has also risen, which suggests that young people have not so far been recruited into this group in any great number.

Conditions for the drug abusers with the most serious problems have deteriorated. Many of them also suffer from severe mental disturbances, as well as physical diseases. It is estimated that about 10 per cent of all injecting drug abusers in the Nordic capitals are HIV-positive. There are disturbing signs that an increasing number of young people, especially girls, are once more becoming involved with these extremely destructive drug abuse environments.

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Cannabis is still the most widely used illicit drug in the Nordic countries. The combined abuse of illicit drugs, alcohol and/or habit-forming prescribed drugs has spread to all the Nordic countries. There are today few hard drug abusers who use only one drug.

The abuse of amphetamine is on the increase in Denmark, Norway and Sweden.

The development of the international cocaine market is causing great concern. The number of seizures of cocaine has also increased sharply in the Nordic countries recently, although the amounts are still small. There are, in addition, signs of an increase in the use of heroin.

Anti-drug activities to date

The Nordic Contact Group on Drug Abuse has served within the framework of Nordic co-operation on drugs since 1971. The Group's activities cover both the health and social welfare sector and the judicial system and law enforcement agencies.

Since 1984, co-operation on drugs between the central customs and police authorities in the Nordic countries has been organized by the Police, Customs and Drugs Group (the PTN Group).

In 1985, a Nordic plan of action against drugs was adopted following a resolution of the Nordic Council of Ministers. The Nordic Contact Committee was put in charge of co-ordinating and implementing the plan.

The plan resulted in intensified co-operation in a number of areas. Nordic liaison officers have, within the framework of co-operation between the police and customs authorities, been stationed in several drug-producing countries and transit States. Drugs seized in the Nordic countries have been analysed for the purpose of establishing their origin and distribution routes. Co-ordination has also taken place in the development of technical equipment and as regards training.

The plan of action has also led to intensified co-operation and exchanges of information about drugs and other intoxicants. The growing use of amphetamine, for example, was the subject of a separate conference.

Special efforts have been made to intensify preventive work by informing and supporting parents. The role of voluntary organizations has also been given consideration.

The counselling of young people at risk and ways of increasing support for efforts at the local level have been discussed at seminars and at a course at the Nordic School of Public Health. Many activities have focused on treatment for drug abusers. Co-ordination between treatment for drug abusers and correctional treatment has been discussed by a special working party and has been the subject of some seminars. Several seminars have also been devoted to the spread of HIV and AIDS among drug abusers. Another seminar discussed ways and means of strengthening Nordic co-operation in this field within the framework of various international

organizations. Lastly, staff engaged in preventive work and the treatment of drug abusers have received grants for studies in other Nordic countries.

Future co-operation

The drug situation is serious. Never before have drugs been available in such quantities. Drug abuse is on the increase in country after country. The Nordic countries too are affected by international traffic in illicit drugs. New types of drugs have begun to establish themselves here, and there are indications that drug abuse is growing.

Continuing close Nordic co-operation is essential to combat this trend. As regards drug traffic the Nordic countries are virtually a common market. Although the problem varies in extent and character in the different Nordic countries, many problems are common to all the countries. Close Nordic co-operation will make it possible to combat the drug traffic more effectively. More systematic and co-ordinated Nordic action in the international fight against drugs will increase the effectiveness of measures to prevent illicit drug production and traffic. Exchanging ideas and experience of preventive work and the treatment of drug abusers will enable each country to improve its own performance in these areas.

In the five years during which the plan of action against drugs has been implemented, a wide range of measures has been taken. The activities undertaken within the framework of Nordic co-operation against drugs should now be concentrated and deepened.

The Nordic Plan of Action (1990-1992)

Nordic co-operation in this field in the next three years (1990-1992) should be based on the following eight-point programme:

1. Measures to keep track of drug abuse trends

The drug situation should be kept under continuous observation. In particular, uniform methods should be elaborated for speedy measurement of the spread of cocaine and other new drugs. Moreover, an assessment should be made of the need for special measures by the police and customs authorities to control the importation and distribution of new drugs in the Nordic countries.

2. Co-ordination and follow-up of new methods of prevention and treatment for drug dependence

Preventive measures should be given the highest priority. Particular emphasis should be placed on the role of schools in this context. As far as possible, the information available in the individual countries should be utilized by all the Nordic countries. Special importance should be attached to counselling young people who are at risk. There is a need for a more systematic exchange of information in the health and welfare sector. Common Nordic further education courses will be prepared for staff in this sector.

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3. Special measures for the drug abusers with the most serious problems

Special consideration should be given to the treatment of abusers with long criminal records and with serious mental disturbances. Special measures should be undertaken to improve the treatment of HIV-positive abusers and AIDS cases.

4. Concerted international action to control illicit drug production and traffic

The Nordic countries should intensify their co-ordinated activities in international organizations and make active efforts to ensure that the opening of borders in Europe does not lead to an increase in drug traffic. Co-operation between the Nordic countries should also be intensified in all the relevant United Nations agencies, as well as INTERPOL and the Customs Co-operation Council.

5. Co-operation and exchange of information on legislation and application of the law

Co-operation should take place with a view to co-ordinating the necessary measures to achieve effective application of the recent United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances. Differences in legislation and application of the law in the Nordic countries should also be studied.

6. Co-ordination of the activities of Nordic police and customs authorities and their counterparts in drug-producing countries and transit States

Priority should continue to be given to contacts with the authorities in drug-producing countries and transit States. Contacts should be intensified in the case of countries whose significance as drug producers or transit States has increased.

7. Closer operational co-operation between the police and customs authorities in the Nordic countries

To limit the importation of illicit drugs, co-operation between the police and customs authorities should be made even more effective. Further measures should be devised to prevent the movement of drugs across national borders. Intensified co-operation should take place in developing technical equipment and preparing joint training programmes. In addition, consideration should be given to the role of the police and customs in preventive work and the importance of combating illicit sales of drugs on the street.

8. Analysis of seized drugs

The joint Nordic arrangements for analysis of illicit drugs seized by the authorities should continue and be further developed so as to provide an effective instrument in the struggle against illicit drugs in the Nordic countries.

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The PTN Group will continue to be responsible for co-operation between the police and customs authorities in the Nordic countries. The Nordic Contact Group on Drug Abuse will have overall responsibility for implementing the programme. In addition, the Contact Group should initiate joint Nordic measures as and when the situation so requires.

The Contact Group should in future act as an independent committee under the Nordic Council of Ministers (i.e. the Ministers responsible for matters relating to drugs). Its future activities should be financed out of the budget of the Nordic Council of Ministers.

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Seventeenth special session

AGENDA OF THE SEVENTEENTH SPECIAL SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Adopted by the General Assembly at its 1st plenary meeting, on 20 February 1990

1. Opening of the session by the Chairman of the delegation of Nigeria.

2. Minute of silent prayer or meditation.

3. Credentials of representatives to the seventeenth special session of the General Assembly:

   (a) Appointment of the members of the Credentials Committee;

   (b) Report of the Credentials Committee.

4. Election of the President.

5. Report of the Preparatory Committee for the Seventeenth Special Session.

6. Organization of the session.

7. Adoption of the agenda.

8. General debate.

9. Aspects relating to the production, supply, demand, trafficking and distribution of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances.

10. International legal framework:

    (a) Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961, as amended by the 1972 Protocol Amending the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961;

(b) 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances;

(c) 1988 United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances;

(d) New agreements.

11. Bilateral and regional legal arrangements involving States and international organizations.

12. International co-operation and institutional framework:

(a) Within the United Nations system:

(i) Resolutions on the global programme of action against illicit narcotic drugs (resolution 44/141 of 15 December 1989), on international action to combat drug abuse and illicit trafficking (resolution 44/142 of 15 December 1989) and on the implementation of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (resolution 44/140 of 15 December 1989) and General Assembly resolution 44/39 of 4 December 1989 entitled "International criminal responsibility of individuals and entities engaged in illicit trafficking in narcotic drugs across national frontiers and other transnational criminal activities: establishment of an international criminal court with jurisdiction over such crimes";

(ii) United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control, United Nations Division of Narcotic Drugs, International Narcotics Control Board and its secretariat: status of activities, programmes and projects, and co-ordination with national programmes;

(iii) Declaration of the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking;

(iv) Comprehensive Multidisciplinary Outline of Future Activities in Drug Abuse Control;

(v) Regional arrangements;

(b) Regional and other arrangements.

13. Reports submitted in response to General Assembly decision 44/410:

(a) Report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on the enhancement of the role of the United Nations in the fight against illicit drugs;

(b) Progress report of the Secretary-General on:

(i) Ongoing work towards the development of a United Nations system-wide plan of action on drug abuse control, taking into account the recommendations of the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking and existing United Nations programmes and other activities at the international and regional levels;

(ii) The allocation of sufficient resources within the United Nations system to ensure that adequate priority is given to narcotic issues;

(c) Views on matters pertaining to the special session, transmitted by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and other relevant bodies of the United Nations system.

14. Adoption of a political declaration and a global programme of action.

15. Follow-up measures for the implementation of the decisions adopted by the special session.

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Agenda item 12 (b)

INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK: REGIONAL AND OTHER ARRANGEMENTS

Letter dated 20 February 1990 from the Permanent Representatives of Bolivia, Colombia, Peru and the United States of America to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

The Presidents of our Governments held a meeting at Cartagena de Indias, Colombia, on 15 February 1990 to review co-operation with respect to narcotic drugs.

We have the honour to transmit herewith the English and Spanish texts of the Declaration agreed upon at that meeting and we should be grateful if you would arrange for the Declaration to be circulated as a document of the seventeenth special session under agenda item 12 (b).

(Signed) Hugo NAVAJAS MOGRO
Ambassador, Permanent
Representative of Bolivia
to the United Nations

(Signed) Enrique PEÑALOSA
Ambassador, Permanent
Representative of Colombia
to the United Nations

(Signed) Thomas R. PICKERING
Ambassador, Permanent
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United States of America
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(Signed) Ricardo V. LUNA
Ambassador, Permanent
Representative of Peru
to the United Nations

ANNEX

The Presidents of Bolivia, Colombia, the United States of America and Peru, met in Cartagena de Indias, Colombia, on the fifteenth day of February one thousand nine hundred and ninety and issued the following

DECLARATION OF CARTAGENA

The Parties consider that a strategy which commits the Parties to implement or strengthen a comprehensive, intensified anti-narcotics programme must address the issues of demand reduction, consumption and supply. Such a strategy also must include understandings regarding economic co-operation, alternative development, encouragement of trade and investment, as well as understandings on attacking the traffic in illicit drugs, and on diplomatic and public diplomacy initiatives.

The Parties recognize that these areas are interconnected and self-reinforcing. Progress in one area will help achieve progress in others. Failure in any of them will jeopardize progress in the others. The order in which they are addressed in the document is not meant to assign to them any particular priority.

Economic co-operation and international initiatives cannot be effective unless there are concomitant, dynamic programmes attaching the production of, trafficking in and demand for illicit drugs. It is clear that to be fully effective, supply reduction efforts must be accompanied by significant reduction in demand. The Parties recognize that the exchange of information on demand control programmes will benefit their countries.

The Parties recognize that the nature and impact of the traffic in and interdiction of illicit drugs varies in each of the three Andean countries and cannot be addressed fully in this document. The Parties will negotiate bilateral and multilateral agreements, consistent with their anti-narcotics efforts, specifying their responsibilities and commitments with regard to economic co-operation and intensified enforcement actions.

A. UNDERSTANDINGS REGARDING ECONOMIC ASPECTS AND ALTERNATIVE DEVELOPMENT

The Parties recognize that trafficking in illicit drugs has a negative long-term impact on their economies. In some of the Parties, profits from coca production and trade and from illicit drug trafficking contribute, in varying degrees, to the entry of foreign exchange and to the generation of employment and income. Suppression of coca production and trade will result in significant, immediate, and long-term economic costs that will affect, in various ways, each of the Andean countries.

The President of the United States will request Congress to authorize new funds for the programme during fiscal years 1991 to 1994, in order to support the

Andean Parties' efforts to counteract the short- and long-term socio-economic impact of an effective fight against illicit drugs. This contribution by the United States would be made within the framework of actions against drug trafficking carried out by the Andean Parties and reiterate the importance of implementing or strengthening sound economic policies for the effective utilization of such a contribution. The United States is also prepared to co-operate with the Andean Parties in a wide range of initiatives for development, trade and investment in order to strengthen and sustain long-term economic growth.

Alternative development, designed to replace the coca economy in Peru and Bolivia and illicit drug trafficking in all the Andean Parties, includes the following areas of co-operation: in the short term, there is a need to create and/or to strengthen social emergency programmes and balance-of-payments support to mitigate the social and economic costs stemming from substitution. In the medium- and long-term, investment programmes and measures will be needed to create the economic conditions for definitive substitution of the coca economy in those countries where it exists or of that sector of the economy affected by narcotics trafficking. It is necessary to implement programmes to preserve the ecological balance.

1. Alternative development and crop substitution

In order to foster increased employment and income opportunities throughout the entire productive system and implement or enhance a sound economic policy, sustain long-term growth, the United States will support measures aimed at stimulating broad-based rural development, promoting non-traditional exports, and building or reinforcing productive infrastructure. The Parties, in accordance with the respective policies of Bolivia, Colombia, Peru and the United States, shall determine the economic assistance required to ensure sound economic policies and sustain alternative development and crop substitution, which in the medium-term will help replace the income, employment and foreign exchange in the countries in which these have been generated by the illegal coca economy. The United States is prepared to finance economic activities of this kind with new and concessional resources.

In order to achieve a complete programme of alternative development and crop substitution, the Parties agree that in addition to the co-operation provided by the United States, economic co-operation, as well as greater incentives to investment and foreign trade from other sources, will be needed. The Parties will make concerted efforts to obtain the support of multilateral and other economic institutions for these programmes, as the three Andean Parties implement or continue sound economic policies and effective programmes against drugs.

The Parties are convinced that a comprehensive fight against illicit drug traffic will disrupt the market for coca and coca derivatives and will reduce their prices. As success is achieved in this fight, those employed in growing coca and in its primary processing will seek alternative sources of income either by crop substitution or by changing jobs. The Parties will work together to identify alternative income activities for external financing. The United States is ready

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to consider financing of activities such as research, extension, credit and other agricultural support services and support of private-sector initiatives for the creation of micro-enterprises and agro-industries.

The United States will also co-operate with the Andean Parties to promote viable domestic and foreign markets to sell the products generated by alternative development and crop substitution programmes.

2. Mitigation of the social and economic impact of the fight against illicit drug trafficking

As the Andean Parties implement or continue to develop effective programmes of interdiction of the flow of illicit drugs and of crop eradication, they will need assistance of the fast disbursement type to mitigate both small- and large-scale social and economic costs. The Parties will co-operate to identify the type of assistance required. The United States is prepared to provide balance-of-payments support to help meet foreign exchange needs. The United States will also consider funding for emergency social programmes, such as the successful one in Bolivia, to provide employment and other opportunities to the poor directly affected by the fight against illicit drugs.

3. Trade initiatives, incentives to exports and private foreign investment

An increase in trade and private investment is essential to facilitate sustained economic growth and to help offset the economic dislocations resulting from any effective programme against illicit drugs. The Parties will work together to increase trade among the three Andean countries and the United States, effectively facilitating access to the United States market and strengthening export promotion, including identification, development and marketing of new export products. The United States will also consider providing appropriate technical and financial assistance to help Andean agricultural products comply with the admission requirements.

The Parties may consider the establishment of economic and investment policies, as well as legislation and regulations to foster private investment. Where favourable conditions exist, the United States will facilitate private investment in the three Andean countries, taking into account the particular conditions and potential of each.

B. UNDERSTANDINGS REGARDING ATTACKING ILLICIT DRUGS

The Parties reaffirm their will to fight drug trafficking in a comprehensive manner attacking all facets of the trade: production, transportation and consumption. Such comprehensive action includes the following:

- Preventive actions to reduce consumption and therefore demand;

- Control and law enforcement activities against illegal cultivation, processing, and marketing of illicit drugs;

- Control of essential chemicals for the production of illegal drugs and the means used for their transport;

- Seizure, forfeiture, and sharing of illegal proceeds and property used in committing narcotics-related crimes;

- Co-ordination of law enforcement agencies, the military, prosecutors and courts, within the framework of national sovereignty of each of the Parties;

- Actions to bring about a net reduction in the illegal cultivation of coca.

The Parties undertake to engage in an ongoing evaluation of their co-operation, so that the President of the United States, as appropriate, may request Congress to provide additional assistance to the Andean Parties.

Given that the Parties act within a framework of respect for human rights, they reaffirm that nothing would do more to undermine the war on drugs than disregard for human rights by participants in the effort.

1. Prevention and demand

The Parties undertake to support development and expansion of programmes on comprehensive prevention, such as preventive public education in both rural and urban areas, treatment of drug addicts, and information to encourage the public opposition to illegal drug production, trade and consumption. These programmes are fundamental if the drug problem is to be successfully confronted.

The Parties recognize that prevention efforts in the four countries will benefit from shared information about successful prevention programmes and from bilateral and multilateral co-operation agreements to expand efforts in this field.

To this end, the Parties undertake to contribute economic, material and technical resources to support such comprehensive prevention programmes.

2. Interdiction

A battle against an illicit product must focus on the demand for, production of and trade in that product. Interdiction of illegal drugs, as they move from producer to consumer, is essential. The Parties pledge to step up efforts within their own countries to interdict illegal drugs and to increase co-ordination and co-operation among them to facilitate this fight. The United States is ready to provide increased co-operation in equipment and training to the law enforcement bodies of the Andean Parties.

3. Involvement of the armed forces of the respective countries

The control of illegal trafficking in drugs is essentially a law enforcement matter. However, because of its magnitude and the different aspects involved, and in keeping with the sovereign interest of each State and its own judicial system, the armed forces in each of the countries, within their own territory and national jurisdictions, may also participate. The Parties may establish bilateral and multilateral understandings for co-operation in accordance with their interests, needs and priorities.

4. Information sharing and intelligence co-operation

The Parties commit themselves to a greater exchange of information and intelligence in order to strengthen action by the competent agencies. The Parties will pursue bilateral and multilateral understandings on information and intelligence co-operation, consistent with their national interests and priorities.

5. Eradication and discouragement of illicit crops

Eradication can play an essential part in the anti-drug fight of each country. In each case, eradication programmes have to be carefully crafted, measuring their possible effect on total illicit drug production in each country; their cost-benefit ratio relative to other means of fighting illicit drugs; whether they can be most effective as voluntary or compulsory programmes or a combination of the two; and their probable political and social consequences.

The Parties recognize that to eradicate illicit crops, the participation of the growers themselves is desirable, adopting measures that will help them obtain legal sources of income.

New economic opportunities, such as programmes for alternative development and crop substitution, shall be fostered to help to dissuade growers from initiating or expanding illegal cultivation. Our goal is a sustained reduction in the total area of their legal cultivation.

Eradication programmes must safeguard human health and preserve the ecosystem.

6. Control of financial assets

The Parties agree to identify, trace, freeze, seize, and apply other legal procedures for the disposition of drug crime proceeds in their respective countries, and to attack financial aspects of the illicit drug trade. In accordance with their respective laws, each of the Parties will seek to adopt measures to define, categorize, and criminalize money laundering, as well as to increase efforts to implement current legislation. The Parties agree to establish formulas providing exceptions to banking secrecy.

7. Forfeiture and sharing of illegal drug proceeds

The Parties pledge to implement a system for forfeiture and sharing of illegal drug profits and assets, and to establish effective programmes in this area.

In United States cases related to forfeiture of property of illegal drug traffickers where Bolivia, Colombia and Peru provide assistance to the United States Government, the Government of the United States pledges to transfer to the assisting Government such forfeited property, to the extent consistent with United States' laws and regulations. The Parties will also seek asset sharing agreements for Bolivia, Colombia, and Peru, with other countries.

8. Control of essential chemicals used in the production of illicit drugs

The control in the United States of the export of chemical substances used in the processing of cocaine is vital. In addition, there is a need for greater control of the import and domestic production of such substances by the Andean Parties. Joint efforts must be co-ordinated to eliminate the illicit trade in such substances.

The Parties agree:

- To step up interdiction of the movements of essential chemicals that have already entered the country, legally or illegally, and are being diverted for illicit drug processing. This includes controlling choke points as well as establishing investigative and monitoring programmes in close co-operation with all the Parties' law enforcement agencies;

- To further develop an internal system to track essential chemicals through sale, resale and distribution to the end user;

- To co-operate bilaterally and multilaterally to provide each other with information necessary to track domestic and international movements of essential chemicals for the purpose of controlling their sale and use;

- To support the efforts under the Organization of American States (OAS) auspices to develop and implement a regional inter-American agreement on essential chemicals.

9. Control of weapons, planes, ships, explosives and communications equipment used in illegal drug trafficking

Illicit drug trafficking is heavily dependent on weapons, explosives, communications equipment, and air, maritime and riverine transportation throughout the illicit cultivation and the production and distribution process.

The Parties agree:

- To strengthen controls over the movement of illegal weapons and explosives and over the sale, resale and the registration of aircraft and maritime vessels in their respective countries, which should be carried out by their own authorities.

The Parties agree to establish within their own territory control programmes that include:

- The registration of ships and aircraft;

- The adoption of legal standards that permit effective forfeiture of aircraft and vessels;

- Controls on pilot licences and training;

- Registration of airfields in their respective countries;

- Development of control measures over communications equipment used in illegal drug trafficking to the extent permitted by their respective laws and national interests.

The United States agrees to work with the Andean Parties to stem weapons exports from the United States to illegal drug traffickers in the three Andean nations.

10. Legal co-operation

The Parties pledge to co-operate in the sharing of instrumental evidence in forms admissible by their judicial proceedings. The Parties also agree to seek mechanisms that permit the exchange of information on legislation and judicial decisions in order to optimize legal proceedings against the traffic in illicit drugs.

The Parties recognize the value of international co-operation in strengthening the administration of justice, including the protection of judges, judicial personnel, and other individuals who take part in these proceedings.

C. UNDERSTANDINGS REGARDING DIPLOMATIC INITIATIVES AND PUBLIC OPINION

The scourge of illicit drug trafficking and consumption respects no borders, threatens national security, and erodes the economic and social structures of our nations. It is essential to adopt and carry out a comprehensive strategy to promote full awareness of the destructive effects of illegal production, illicit trafficking and the improper consumption of drugs. Toward this end, the Parties commit themselves to use all political and economic means within their power to put into effect programmes aimed at achieving this goal.

1. Strengthening public opinion in favour of intensifying the fight against illegal drug trafficking

Public awareness should be enhanced also by means of active and determined diplomatic action. The Parties pledge to strengthen plans for joint programmes leading to the exchange of ideas, experiences, and specialists in the field. The Parties call upon the international community to intensify a programme of public information stressing the danger of drug trafficking in all of its phases. In this regard, the Parties undertake to give active support to inter-American public awareness and demand reduction programmes, and will support the development of a drug prevention education plan at the inter-American meeting in Quito this year.

2. Economic summit

The 1989 Economic Summit in Paris established a Financial Action Task Force to determine how Governments could promote co-operation and effective action against the laundering of money gained through illegal drug trafficking.

The United States will host the next Economic Summit on 9 to 11 July 1990, in Houston, Texas. The United States will use this opportunity to seek full attention on a priority basis to the fight against illegal drug trafficking.

The Parties call upon the Economic Summit member countries, and on the other participants in the Financial Action Task Force, to give greater emphasis to the study of economic measures which may help to reduce drug trafficking. In particular, the Parties call upon the Economic Summit countries to take the steps necessary to ensure that assets seized from illicit drug trafficking in Bolivia, Colombia and Peru are used to finance programmes or interdiction, alternative development and prevention in our countries.

3. Multilateral approaches and co-ordination

The Parties intend to co-ordinate their actions in multilateral economic institutions in order to ensure for Bolivia, Colombia and Peru, broader economic co-operation within the framework of a sound economic policy.

4. Report to the special session of the General Assembly on illicit trafficking in drugs

The United Nations has recognized that the problem of drug trafficking presents a grave threat to the security of the States and economic stability. It has called for a global action plan and it has convened a special session of the General Assembly to be held from 20 to 23 February 1990, to discuss the magnitude of this problem. This will be a proper occasion to reiterate the need to bring into force as quickly as possible the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, which provides for energetic measures against illegal drug trafficking, while recognizing the ancestral and traditional uses of coca leaf.

The Parties request that consideration be given during the special session to the inclusion of the co-operative efforts outlined in this document to develop concrete programmes for strengthening multilateral responses to the drug problem as recommended in General Assembly resolution 44/141.

5. Report to the OAS meeting of Ministers and CICAD

The Organization of American States has called an inter-American meeting of Ministers responsible for national narcotics programmes, to be held on 17 to 20 April 1990 in Ixtapa, Mexico. The Parties urge that the meeting of Ministers and the Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission (CICAD) give priority to the understandings set forth in this document and lend support to their early implementation within the context of regional co-operation against drugs.

6. Madrid Trilateral Meeting

The Parties stress the importance of the document issued by the Trilateral Meeting in Madrid and the efforts undertaken in Europe, particularly the participation of the European Community, with a view to adopting specific policies and initiatives against illicit trafficking of drugs.

7. World Ministerial Summit to Reduce Demand for Drugs and to Combat the Cocaine Threat

The Parties note with satisfaction the convening of a World Ministerial Summit to Reduce Demand for Drugs and to Combat the Cocaine Threat, to be held on 9 to 11 April 1990 in London. This meeting will serve to highlight the role demand reduction must play in the international community's efforts to reduce the trade in illicit drugs and will underline the social, economic and human costs of the trade. The Parties agree to co-ordinate their actions and future strategies in this area with the objective of building upon this important initiative.

8. Demarches to transit countries

Through the specialized agencies of the United Nations and through such meetings as those of the Heads of National Law Enforcement Agencies, our countries participate in important co-ordination efforts. The Parties undertake to strengthen co-operation with transit countries on interdiction of traffic in illicit drugs.

9. World conference against illicit drug trafficking

In order to progress towards the goals agreed upon at the Cartagena Summit, the Parties call for a world conference in 1991 to strengthen international co-operation in the elimination of improper consumption, illegal trafficking and production of drugs.

10. Follow-up meeting to the Cartagena Summit

In order to follow-up on progress of agreements arising under the foregoing understandings, the Parties agree to hold a high level follow-up meeting within a period of not more than six months.

Signed in Cartagena de Indias, Colombia on the fifteenth day of February one thousand nine hundred and ninety.

Jaime PAZ ZAMORA
President of the Republic
of Bolivia

Virgilio BARCO
President of the Republic
of Colombia

George BUSH
President of the United
States of America

Alan GARCIA
President of the Republic
of Peru

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Seventeenth special session
Agenda item 3

CREDENTIALS OF REPRESENTATIVES TO THE SEVENTEENTH SPECIAL SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Letter dated 21 February 1990 from the Permanent Representative of the Lao People's Democratic Republic to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

In the name of the State of Cambodia, the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam, the Mongolian People's Republic and my own country, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, I wish to express the most formal reservations about the presence of the delegation of the "National Government of Cambodia" at the seventeenth special session of the General Assembly, devoted to the question of international co-operation against illicit production, supply, demand, trafficking and distribution of narcotic drugs. The "National Government of Cambodia", which has neither a headquarters nor a capital in Cambodia or elsewhere, is simply a legal fiction whose main component is the "Polpotist executioners", who were universally condemned for committing, between 1975 and 1979, the most abominable crimes of genocide in the history of mankind.

The Government of the State of Cambodia, which sits in Phnom Penh, the capital, is, on the other hand, exercising its full public authority over almost all the territory of Cambodia. It deserves to be recognized by the international community and authorized to occupy its rightful place within our Organization. Besides being a major obstacle to the settlement of the question of Kampuchea, recognition of the "National Government of Cambodia" would merely encourage the Pol Pot clique in its unhappy venture of resuming power in Cambodia and bringing back genocide.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as an official document of the seventeenth special session of the General Assembly under agenda item 3.

(Signed) Saly KHAMSY
Permanent Representative
Ambassador

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CREDENTIALS OF REPRESENTATIVES TO THE SEVENTEENTH SPECIAL SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Report of the Credentials Committee

Chairman: Mr. Adeito Nzengeya BAGBENI (Zaire)

1. At its 1st plenary meeting, on 20 February 1990, the General Assembly, in accordance with rule 28 of its rules of procedure, appointed a Credentials Committee for its seventeenth special session consisting of the following Member States: Antigua and Barbuda, Australia, China, Colombia, Malawi, Philippines, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United States of America and Zaire.

2. The Credentials Committee held its meeting on 21 February 1990.

3. Mr. Adeito Nzengeya Bagbeni (Zaire) was unanimously elected Chairman.

4. The Committee had before it a memorandum by the Secretary-General, dated 20 February 1990, concerning the credentials of representatives of Member States to the seventeenth special session of the General Assembly. The representative of the Secretary-General, the Legal Counsel, made a statement relating to the memorandum by the Secretary-General, in which he, inter alia, updated the memorandum by the Secretary-General, indicating those credentials and communications received subsequent to the preparation of the memorandum.

5. As noted in paragraph 1 of the memorandum and the statement relating thereto, formal credentials of representatives to the seventeenth special session, in the form required by rule 27 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, had been received as of the time of the meeting of the Credentials Committee from the following 65 Member States: Afghanistan, Algeria, Austria, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cambodia, Chile, China, Costa Rica, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Japan,

Jordan, Lesotho, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Senegal, Seychelles, Singapore, Suriname, Syrian Arab Republic, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Venezuela and Zambia.

6. As noted in paragraph 2 of the memorandum and the statement relating thereto, information concerning the appointment of their representatives to the session had been communicated to the Secretary-General, as of the time of the meeting of the Credentials Committee, by means of a letter or a telefax from the Head of Government or the Minister for Foreign Affairs, or by means of a letter or note verbale from the Permanent Mission concerned, by the following 75 Member States: Albania, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Cyprus, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Equador, Egypt, El Salvador, Guinea, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Italy, Jamaica, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Saudi Arabia, Solomon Islands, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire and Zimbabwe.

7. As noted in paragraph 3 of the memorandum and the statement relating thereto, 17 Member States participating in the seventeenth special session had not, as of the time of the meeting of the Credentials Committee, communicated to the Secretary-General information regarding their representatives to the session, but had previously empowered their permanent representatives to represent their respective States in all organs of the United Nations without limitation as to session: Burkina Faso, Burundi, Dominica, Equatorial Guinea, Fiji, Gambia, Grenada, Guinea-Bissau, Mauritania, Mauritius, Nepal, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Uganda and Vanuatu. As noted in paragraph 4 of the memorandum and the statement relating thereto, the following Member State participating in the seventeenth special session of the General Assembly had not, as of the time of the meeting of the Credentials Committee, communicated to the Secretary-General information regarding its representatives to the session: Angola.

8. Statements relating to the credentials of representatives of Member States were made by the representatives of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, China, the United States of America, Australia and the Philippines.

9. The representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics said that, in the memorandum by the Secretary-General there appeared in paragraph 1 the name "Cambodia" behind which the representatives of so-called "Democratic Kampuchea" were concealed - in fact, there was only a change in the nameplate used to cover the same persons without legal standing. Therefore, his delegation opposed acceptance of the credentials of these representatives and advocated restoration of the legitimate rights of the State of Cambodia in the United Nations.

10. The representative of China stated that, on the question of the credentials of the representatives of the National Government of Cambodia, the consecutive sessions and special sessions of the United Nations General Assembly over the years had all made correct decisions. It was known to all, he said, that the National Government of Cambodia was the sole legal government of Cambodia, which naturally occupied Cambodia's legitimate seat in the United Nations. He stated that, according to the Charter of the United Nations and principles of international law, the status of a legal government did not change when the country it represented fell victim to foreign aggression. Therefore, the Chinese delegation recommended that the Credentials Committee accept the credentials of the National Government of Cambodia.

11. The representative of the United States of America stated that the credentials of the representatives of Cambodia were clearly in order, fulfilled the requirements of rule 27 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly and had already been accepted by the Assembly for a number of years, including at its forty-fourth regular session. She said that there was no reason why those credentials should not be accepted at the current special session.

12. The representative of Australia stated that his Government recognized that the Credentials Committee's task was technical in nature - as provided in the rules of procedure. It had consistently taken the view that issues concerning the rights of representation of Member States should properly be addressed not in the Credentials Committee but in the political forums of the General Assembly. He said that, in that context, there was none the less one matter on which recent developments constrained him to make an observation. As other members of the Committee would know, the future of Cambodia was the subject of intensive international discussion at present.

13. The representative of the Philippines stated that he disagreed with the remarks made by one representative who opposed the acceptance of the credentials of the representatives of Cambodia. He supported the classification of those credentials as set out in the memorandum by the Secretary-General and stressed that the task of the Credentials Committee, under the rules of procedure, was to determine whether the credentials for representatives to the present special session had been issued by the Head of State or Government or by the Minister for Foreign Affairs; that was the extent of the competence of the Committee. He said that the question of representation, raised by one delegation, was not a proper one for the Credentials Committee and should be raised, if at all, in, and decided by, the political organs of the United Nations.

14. The representative of China stated that, with respect to the credentials of the Afghan delegation, his delegation wished to reiterate that although the accords for the settlement of the Afghan question had been signed and had entered into force, they were still in the process of being implemented and the Afghan question had not been finally resolved. Therefore, his delegation retained its reservation in regard to the participation of the Afghan delegation in the seventeenth special session of the General Assembly.

15. The representative of the United States of America stated that her delegation had not objected to the credentials of the representatives of Afghanistan because of the technical nature of the credentials exercise.

16. The representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics said that he was compelled to state that his delegation could only view the statements made with regard to the credentials of the representative of Afghanistan, a sovereign independent State, an active member of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries and a full-fledged Member of the United Nations, as an attempt to distort historical and political realities. He regretted that such statements ran counter to the full and comprehensive settlement of the situation around Afghanistan, which must be pursued through the implementation in good faith of the Geneva accords.

17. The Chairman proposed that, taking into account the statements that had been made in the Committee, which would be reflected in the report, the Committee accept the credentials of the representatives of all the Member States mentioned in the Secretary-General's memorandum, on the understanding that formal credentials for representatives of the Member States referred to in paragraphs 2 to 4 of the Secretary-General's memorandum would be communicated to the Secretary-General as soon as possible. He proposed the following draft resolution for adoption by the Committee:

"The Credentials Committee,

"Having examined the credentials of the representatives to the seventeenth special session of the General Assembly of the Member States referred to in the memorandum of the Secretary-General dated 20 February 1990,

"Taking into account the various reservations expressed by delegations during the debate,

"Accepts the credentials of the representatives of the Member States concerned, it being understood that credentials in proper form of representatives of Member States participating in the seventeenth special session and for whom credentials have not yet been submitted will be communicated to the Secretary-General as soon as possible."

18. The draft resolution proposed by the Chairman was adopted without a vote.

19. The Chairman then proposed that the Committee should recommend to the General Assembly the adoption of a draft resolution (see para. 21). The proposal was adopted without a vote.

20. In the light of the foregoing, the present report is submitted to the General Assembly.

RECOMMENDATION OF THE CREDENTIALS COMMITTEE

21. The Credentials Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

Credentials of representatives to the seventeenth special session of the General Assembly

The General Assembly,

Approves the report of the Credentials Committee.

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ADOPTION OF A POLITICAL DECLARATION AND A GLOBAL PROGRAMME OF ACTION

FOLLOW-UP MEASURES FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECISIONS ADOPTED BY THE SPECIAL SESSION

Report of the Ad Hoc Committee of the Seventeenth Special Session

Rapporteur: Mr. Anatoli OLEINIK (Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic)

1. At the 1st plenary meeting of the seventeenth special session of the General Assembly, on 20 February 1990, the Assembly established an Ad Hoc Committee of the Seventeenth Special Session and elected Mr. Peter Hohenfellner (Austria) as Chairman of the Ad Hoc Committee by acclamation.

2. The Ad Hoc Committee held four meetings, on 20 and 21 February 1990, to hear representatives of United Nations bodies, specialized agencies, intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations (see A/S-17/AC.1/SR.1) and to consider the questions of the adoption of a political declaration and a global programme of action and the follow-up measures for the implementation of the decisions adopted by the special session (see A/S-17/AC.1/SR.2-4).

3. At its 1st meeting, on 20 February 1990, the Ad Hoc Committee elected by acclamation Mr. Koffi Adjoyi (Togo), Mr. Ricardo Luna (Peru) and Mr. Razali Ismail (Malaysia) as Vice-Chairmen and Mr. Anatoli Oleinik (Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic) as Rapporteur.

4. In connection with its consideration of the questions of the adoption of a political declaration and a global programme of action and the follow-up measures for the implementation of the decisions adopted by the special session, the Ad Hoc Committee had before it two documents submitted by the Bureau of the Ad Hoc

Committee. The documents, a draft political declaration (A/S-17/AC.1/L.1) and a draft global programme of action (A/S-17/AC.1/L.2) were introduced to the Ad Hoc Committee by its Chairman on behalf of the Bureau.

5. At its 1st meeting, the Ad Hoc Committee, in accordance with the decision of the General Assembly at its seventeenth special session, heard a statement by Mr. David N. Dinkins, Mayor of New York City.

6. At the same meeting, the Ad Hoc Committee also heard statements by the following representatives of United Nations bodies: the Director General of the United Nations Office at Vienna and Co-ordinator for all United Nations Drug Control Related Activities; the Executive Director of the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control; the President of the International Narcotics Control Board; the Director of the Division of Narcotic Drugs; and the representative of the United Nations Development Programme.

7. At the same meeting, the Ad Hoc Committee also heard statements by the representatives of the following specialized agencies: United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, World Health Organization, International Fund for Agricultural Development and the International Labour Organisation.

8. The Ad Hoc Committee, at the same meeting, also heard a statement by the observer for the Organization of American States.

9. The Ad Hoc Committee, at the same meeting, according to the decision of the General Assembly at its seventeenth special session, heard the statement of the representative of the NGO Committee on Narcotics and Substance Abuse, who spoke on behalf of all interested non-governmental organizations.

10. At its 2nd, 3rd and 4th meetings, on 21 February 1990, the Ad Hoc Committee had an extensive exchange of views on the draft political declaration and draft global programme of action.

11. At its 5th meeting, on 23 February 1990, the Ad Hoc Committee adopted its report and recommended by consensus that the General Assembly adopt a draft resolution to which are annexed the Political Declaration and the Global Programme of Action, as orally revised. The Secretary of the Ad Hoc Committee made a statement regarding the programme budget implications of the draft resolution recommended by the Ad Hoc Committee.

Recommendations of the Ad Hoc Committee of the Seventeenth Special Session

12. The Ad Hoc Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

Political Declaration and Global Programme of Action adopted by the General Assembly at its seventeenth special session, devoted to the question of international co-operation against illicit production, supply, demand, trafficking and distribution of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances

The General Assembly

Adopts the Political Declaration and the Global Programme of Action on international co-operation against illicit production, supply, demand, trafficking and distribution of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances annexed to the present resolution.

ANNEX

Political Declaration

We, the States Members of the United Nations,

Assembled at the seventeenth special session of the General Assembly to consider the question of international co-operation against illicit production, supply, demand, trafficking and distribution of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances,

Deeply alarmed by the magnitude of the rising trend in the illicit demand, production, supply, trafficking and distribution of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, which are a grave and persistent threat to the health and well-being of mankind, the stability of nations, the political, economic, social and cultural structures of all societies and the lives and dignity of millions of human beings, most especially of young people,

Aware of the dangers posed for all countries alike by the illicit cultivation, production, supply, demand, trafficking and distribution of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, and aware also of the need for a comprehensive approach in combating them,

Conscious that the extraordinarily high levels of illicit consumption, cultivation and production of narcotic drugs and of illicit drug trafficking necessitate a more comprehensive approach to international co-operation in drug abuse control and counter-offensives at the national, regional and international levels,

Reaffirming our determination to combat the scourge of drug abuse and illicit trafficking in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances in strict conformity with the principles of the Charter of the United Nations, the principles of international law, in particular respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of States, the principle of non-interference in the internal affairs of States and non-use of force or the threat of force in international relations, and the provisions of the international drug control conventions,

Reaffirming also the provisions set forth in the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961, a/ and in that Convention as amended by the 1972 Protocol Amending the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961, b/ the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971 c/ and the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances adopted in 1988, d/

Reaffirming further the principle of shared responsibility in combating drug abuse and illicit traffic in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances,

Recognizing the links between the illicit demand, consumption, production, supply, trafficking and distribution of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances and the economic, social and cultural conditions in the countries affected by them,

Deeply concerned about the violence and corruption generated by the illicit demand, production, trafficking and distribution of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances and the high human, political, economic and social costs of drug abuse and of the fight against the drug problem, entailing the diversion of scarce resources from other national priorities, which in the case of developing countries includes development activities,

Conscious that international co-operation for the development of the developing countries should be strengthened, allowing all countries to participate more fully in an effective fight against the drug problem,

Recognizing the links between drug abuse and a wide range of adverse health consequences, including the transmission of human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) infection and the spread of acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS),

Recognizing also that illicit trafficking in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances is a criminal activity and that its suppression requires a higher priority and concerted action at the national, regional and international levels by all States, including rapid ratification of and accession to the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances,

Noting that the large financial profits derived from illicit drug trafficking and related criminal activities enable transnational criminal organizations to penetrate, contaminate and corrupt the structure of Governments, legitimate commercial activities and society at all levels, thereby vitiating economic and social development, distorting the process of law and undermining the foundations of States,

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a/ United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 520, No. 7515.

b/ Ibid., vol. 976, No. 14152.

c/ Ibid., vol. 1019, No. 14956.

d/ E/CONF/82/15 and Corr.2.

Recognizing that a growing number of countries, in particular developing countries, are affected by illicit transit trafficking in narcotic drugs because of their geographical location or economic situation, which imposes serious burdens on the drug law enforcement machinery of those countries and forces diversion of scarce resources from pressing developmental needs and other national priorities,

Convinced that the fight against illicit trafficking in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances has to comprise effective measures aimed, inter alia, at eliminating illicit consumption, cultivation and production of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances; preventing the diversion from legitimate uses of precursor chemicals, specific substances, materials and equipment frequently used in the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances; and preventing the use of the banking system and other financial institutions for the laundering of proceeds derived from illicit drug trafficking by making such activities criminal offences,

Alarmed at the growing link between illicit trafficking in narcotic drugs and terrorist activities, which is aggravated by insufficient control of commerce in arms and by illicit or covert arms transfers, as well as by illegal activities of mercenaries,

Mindful of the results already achieved by the United Nations in the field of drug abuse control, including the Declaration e/ and the Comprehensive Multidisciplinary Outline of Future Activities in Drug Abuse Control, f/ adopted at the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking, as well as the United Nations Convention against Illicit Trafficking in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances,

Convinced that action against drug abuse and illicit production of and trafficking in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances should, as a shared responsibility, be accorded a higher priority by the international community and convinced also that the United Nations should be the main focus for concerted action and should play an enhanced role in that field,

Considering that the goals of intensified international co-operation and increased efforts of States in that direction would be served by the proclamation of a United Nations decade against drug abuse,

Agree on the following:

1. We resolve to protect mankind from the scourge of drug abuse and illicit trafficking in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances;

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e/ Report of the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking, Vienna, 17-26 June 1987 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.87.I.18), chap. I, sect. B.

f/ Ibid., sect. A.

2. We affirm that the fight against drug abuse and illicit trafficking in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances should be accorded high priority by Governments and by all relevant regional and international organizations;

3. We are determined to take the necessary actions to combat the drug problem, taking into account the fundamental responsibility resting with each State in that regard;

4. We shall expand the scope and increase the effectiveness of international co-operation against illicit demand, production, supply, trafficking and distribution of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, with strict respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of States and the principle of non-interference in their internal affairs;

5. We shall increase our efforts and resources in order to intensify international co-operation and concerted action, based upon the principle of shared responsibility, including the necessary co-operation and assistance to affected States, when requested, in the economic, health, social, judicial and law enforcement sectors in order to strengthen the capabilities of States to deal with the problem in all its aspects;

6. We shall pursue strategies that are comprehensive and multidisciplinary in scope and that comprise measures to eliminate illicit demand for narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, cultivation of illicit crops and illicit drug trafficking, to prevent the misuse of the financial and banking systems and to promote effective treatment, rehabilitation and social reintegration;

7. We commend the efforts made by some States in the fight against illicit drug production, trafficking and consumption and urge that current levels of international co-operation be increased and strengthened;

8. We condemn the crime of illicit drug trafficking in all its forms and reaffirm our political commitment to concerted international action;

9. We are convinced that the international fight against illicit drug trafficking should be pursued in full conformity with the principles of non-interference in internal affairs and respect for the territorial integrity of States and free from unrelated political motivations;

10. We shall continue our national efforts in the simultaneous fight on all levels against the phenomenon of illicit drug trafficking, with special emphasis on the need for stronger measures to eliminate illicit demand for narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances;

11. We shall reinforce our policies aiming at the prevention, reduction and elimination of illicit demand;

12. We shall intensify our efforts in the fields of health, education and public information, including well-targeted campaigns involving the relevant United Nations specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations, as an essential measure to reduce illicit demand;

13. We urge the international community to increase economic and technical co-operation to developing countries and to facilitate trade flows in support of viable alternative income schemes, such as crop-substitution programmes, by means of integrated rural development strategies, including facilitation of appropriate efficient marketing and sound economic policies, so as to eliminate illicit cultivation and production of narcotic drugs;

14. We call for international co-operation to assist and support transit countries, in particular developing transit countries, by implementing appropriate programmes of technical and financial assistance through competent international or regional organizations for the purpose of expanding and strengthening the infrastructure needed for effective control and prevention of illicit drug trafficking;

15. We stress the need for effective action to prevent the diversion for illicit purposes of precursors and other chemicals, materials and equipment frequently used in the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances;

16. We urge the international community to strengthen international co-operation under mutually agreed conditions through bilateral, regional and multilateral mechanisms;

17. We stress that all initiatives undertaken within the United Nations in the field of international drug abuse control shall take into consideration the competence of its organs as defined in the Charter of the United Nations;

18. We shall further develop and utilize, to the maximum extent, existing bilateral and other international instruments or arrangements for enhancing international legal and law enforcement co-operation;

19. We reaffirm the principles set forth in the Declaration of the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking g/ and undertake to apply, as appropriate, the recommendations of the Comprehensive Multidisciplinary Outline of Future Activities in Drug Abuse Control; f/

20. We urge States to ratify or accede to the United Nations conventions in the field of drug abuse control and illicit trafficking and, to the extent they are able to do so, to apply provisionally the terms of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances;

21. We commend the important work carried out by the organizations of the United Nations system in the field of international drug abuse control with regard to combating the abuse and production of and trafficking in illicit drugs and psychotropic substances, as well as the work done in other multilateral forums;

22. We commend also the positive action undertaken by the Division of Narcotic Drugs of the Secretariat, the International Narcotics Control Board and its secretariat, and the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control;

23. We call upon the United Nations, the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to give higher priority in their programmes of work, in accordance with existing procedures, to international measures to combat illicit production, supply, demand, trafficking and distribution of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances;

24. We emphasize the importance of the development and implementation of a United Nations system-wide action plan aimed at the fulfilment of all existing mandates for drug abuse control and the implementation of subsequent decisions of intergovernmental bodies throughout the United Nations system;

25. We shall strengthen and enhance the capability of the United Nations to achieve more effective and co-ordinated co-operation at the international, regional and national levels against the threats posed by illicit production and illicit trafficking and abuse of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances;

26. We stress the need to reinforce United Nations structures for drug abuse control in order to increase their effectiveness and status;

27. We recognize the need for additional financial and human resources, which shall be made available for United Nations activities in the area of drug abuse control, bearing in mind the Organization's additional responsibilities in that regard;

28. We attach high priority to the speedy and effective implementation of the Global Programme of Action;

29. We proclaim the period from 1991 to 2000 the United Nations Decade against Drug Abuse, to be devoted to effective and sustained national, regional and international actions to promote the implementation of the Global Programme of Action, taking into account and paying due consideration to the guidelines for international decades recommended by the Economic and Social Council in its resolution 1988/63 of 27 July 1988;

30. We resolve to keep under constant review the activities set out in the present Declaration and in the Global Programme of Action.

Global Programme of Action

I. INTRODUCTION

1. The international community confronts a dramatic problem of drug abuse and the illicit cultivation, production, processing, distribution and trafficking of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, insufficiently effective controls over or monitoring of specific chemical substances and monitoring of the economic benefits of drug trafficking. States are not in a position to deal with this scourge individually. Therefore, international solidarity and the concerted, collective and simultaneous action of the international community are required.

2. An important aspect of the fight against drug abuse has been the elaboration of international legal instruments. The adoption of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961 a/ and of that Convention as amended by the 1972 Protocol Amending the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961 b/ and of the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971 c/ were first important steps in that direction.

3. By its resolution 40/122 of 13 December 1985, the General Assembly decided to convene an International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking. The Conference took place at Vienna from 17 to 26 June 1987 and adopted a Declaration e/ and a Comprehensive Multidisciplinary Outline of Future Activities in Drug Abuse Control. f/

4. In order to reinforce and supplement the measures provided in existing legal instruments and to counter the new magnitude and extent of illicit drug trafficking and its grave consequences, a United Nations plenipotentiary conference, held at Vienna from 25 November to 20 December 1988, adopted the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances. g/

5. The General Assembly, in its resolution 44/16 of 1 November 1989, decided to convene a special session of the Assembly to consider, as a matter of urgency, the question of international co-operation against illicit production, supply, demand, trafficking and distribution of narcotic drugs, with a view to expanding the scope and increasing the effectiveness of such co-operation.

6. Cognizant of the above, and following extensive deliberations at its seventeenth special session, the General Assembly, in order to achieve the goal of an international society free of illicit drugs and drug abuse, adopts the present Global Programme of Action and commits itself to its full and speedy implementation, where necessary following due consideration of the modalities by the competent technical bodies.

7. In adopting the Global Programme of Action, and without prejudice to the existing procedures, the General Assembly also decides to accord, within the United Nations system, a higher priority to the allocation of the necessary financial, personnel and other resources. There is a need for all parts of the United Nations system to galvanize efforts to improve international co-operation to stamp out the scourge of illicit drugs and drug abuse. The requirement for additional resources for that purpose is explicitly recognized, in the full expectation that that will be reflected as a high priority in the medium-term plan for the period 1992-1997 and in the programme budget for the biennium 1992-1993, as well as future medium-term plans and biennial budgets. The General Assembly also recognizes that the effective implementation of the Global Programme of Action will require examination of the structure of the existing drug control units based at the United Nations Office at Vienna with a view to enhancing their effectiveness and status in the system.

II. ACTIVITIES OF THE GLOBAL PROGRAMME OF ACTION

8. The Comprehensive Multidisciplinary Outline of Future Activities in Drug Abuse Control f/ shall be used by national authorities and interested organizations as a basis for developing and translating into action, at the national, regional and international levels, to the widest extent possible, balanced strategies aimed at combating all aspects of drug abuse and illicit trafficking. Those strategies shall include, in particular, the aspects described below.

A. Prevention and reduction of drug abuse with a view to elimination of the illicit demand for narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances

9. States g/ shall give higher priority to prevention and reduction of drug abuse with a view to elimination of the illicit demand for narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances at the national and international levels. National strategies, plans and programmes for combating drug abuse shall be elaborated, adopted and implemented through the necessary policy and legislative adjustments, including the allocation of appropriate resources and services for prevention, treatment, rehabilitation and social reintegration.

10. The causes generating illicit demand for narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, including its recent increase, shall be analysed and the necessary measures shall be identified in order to combat drug abuse at the root of the problem. In this regard, special attention shall be given to the social causes underlying the drug problem, which should be adequately reflected in national social policies.

11. Information and education programmes shall be used to prevent the abuse of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances and to increase awareness of their harmful effects. In this context, States, relevant specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations shall co-ordinate and exchange information with a view to initiating well-targeted campaigns in this field.

12. The role of the United Nations as an advisory centre for collecting, analysing and disseminating information and experience in the field of reduction of illicit demand, for reviewing and evaluating national scientific programmes in the field of combating drug abuse and for co-ordinating efforts of States concerning those activities shall be further enhanced. Bodies of the United Nations system such as the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the United Nations Children's Fund (including its national committees), the United Nations Development Programme, the World Health Organization, the International Labour Organisation and the United Nations information centres shall play a more active role in collecting and disseminating information and exchanging experience.

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g/ References to States in the present Global Programme of Action should be understood to refer also to regional economic integration organizations within the limits of their competence.

13. States shall establish and promote national systems to assess the extent of drug abuse and to collect data on trends of abuse. For that purpose, they shall establish data bases that should be based on the international drug abuse assessment system being developed by the Division of Narcotic Drugs of the Secretariat with financial support from the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control. The Division, in collaboration with other United Nations drug control bodies and the World Health Organization, shall assist Governments in establishing such data bases and shall work to establish a data base concerning the nature and extent of drug abuse at the international level.

14. The Division of Narcotic Drugs shall publish and update periodically a digest listing national focal points that deal with various aspects of the drug problem, including information on direct channels of communication.

15. In order to assess the level of national and international progress towards prevention and reduction of the demand for narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances with a view to its elimination, and in implementing the seven targets set out in chapter I of the Comprehensive Multidisciplinary Outline of Future Activities in Drug Abuse Control, the Division of Narcotic Drugs shall submit, by 31 December each year, a succinct questionnaire to all Governments, regional intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council. The questionnaire shall request details of action taken in this regard at the national and regional levels, the results achieved by the measures taken, and details of any practical difficulties encountered. The Secretary-General is requested to prepare a report, in collaboration with the International Labour Organisation, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the World Health Organization, to be submitted to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at its regular and special sessions analysing the information submitted and assessing, in particular, the best means of providing assistance to States in furthering demand-reduction strategies.

16. States and regional intergovernmental organizations shall co-operate fully in the preparation of that report by providing in good time the information required by the questionnaire.

17. In the light of the experience of operating that questionnaire and reporting system, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs shall consider the necessity and feasibility of elaborating, under the auspices of the United Nations, an international instrument that would deal especially with the reduction of the illicit demand for drugs and that would provide, inter alia, comprehensive and specific measures for the control and elimination of illicit demand for narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, as well as for treatment and rehabilitation of drug addicts.

18. The recommendations of all international high-level meetings aimed at the reduction and eventual elimination of illicit demand for narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, including those of the World Ministerial Summit to Reduce Demand for Drugs and to Combat the Cocaine Threat, to be held in London from 9 to 11 April 1990, shall be submitted to States for reference, if requested, in order

to make it possible for them to consider such recommendations in the elaboration of their national anti-drug campaigns and policies.

19. The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, in collaboration with the World Health Organization and other appropriate United Nations bodies, shall be encouraged to solicit, compile and analyse information on effective prevention strategies, including public information, education programmes and professional training, and on programme evaluation techniques and to disseminate that material to States upon request.

20. The United Nations Children's Fund shall be encouraged to give financial support to developing countries in order to enhance their campaigns to prevent drug abuse by children and the use of children for the illicit production and traffic in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, as well as for implementing programmes to rehabilitate such children.

21. The International Labour Organisation shall be invited to provide, upon request, advice on education programmes to reduce drug abuse in the work-place and monitor their effectiveness.

22. Measures for the prevention of drug abuse shall be developed and included to the extent possible in the curricula of all educational institutions if circumstances so require. The expertise of relevant United Nations bodies should be made available to all countries, in particular all developing countries, in order to assist them in elaborating such curricula.

23. Information on the rational prescribing and use of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances and pharmaceutical preparations containing such substances shall be incorporated into the curricula of training institutions for health-care personnel.

24. The World Health Organization, in collaboration with United Nations drug control bodies, non-governmental organizations and other organizations involved in the rational use of pharmaceutical preparations containing narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, shall be encouraged to assist national educational authorities in developing training materials and conducting training courses to ensure that medical practitioners and other health personnel are well trained in rational prescribing and use of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances.

25. The mass media shall be encouraged to publish and disseminate information in support of national and international strategies for the elimination of illicit demand for narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances.

26. The establishment of national committees or other ad hoc structures aimed at mobilizing public support and the participation of communities and at co-operating in and implementing the activities emanating from the Global Programme of Action shall be considered.

27. States shall, as appropriate, promote increased co-operation with and involvement of non-governmental organizations in the field of reduction of illicit demand, thus encouraging initiatives and programmes at the grass-roots level.

28. Appropriate United Nations bodies shall be invited to collaborate with non-governmental organizations with special expertise in the field of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances to identify and make available technical expertise on strategies and methods for reduction of illicit demand.

29. The United Nations shall undertake a review of activities of the United Nations system and the specialized agencies for the reduction of illicit demand in order to identify the needs for intensified action consistent with the principles of the Global Programme of Action.

B. Treatment, rehabilitation and social reintegration of drug addicts

30. National strategies in the health, social, legal and penal fields shall contain programmes for the social reintegration, rehabilitation and treatment of drug abusers and drug-addicted offenders. Such programmes shall be in conformity with national laws and regulations and be based on respect for basic human rights and the dignity of the individual, showing due regard for the diverse needs of individual drug addicts.

31. The United Nations shall act as a clearing-house for information on effective policies and techniques, programme modalities and resource materials for the treatment, rehabilitation and occupational reintegration of former drug addicts. the World Health Organization and the International Labour Organisation, in collaboration with other organizations of the United Nations system and non-governmental organizations, shall be encouraged to contribute to that end.

32. The relevant United Nations bodies should render assistance to interested States, in particular developing countries, in their programmes for treatment and rehabilitation of drug abusers.

33. Training programmes relating to the latest developments and techniques in the field of treatment of drug addiction and rehabilitation and reintegration of former addicts shall be conducted more regularly at the national, regional and international levels. Governments, the relevant United Nations bodies, the specialized agencies, intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations in a position to do so shall, upon request, provide advice, information and proposals on existing training programmes, new methods and techniques and other general guidelines for States wishing to develop their training programmes further.

34. The World Health Organization shall be encouraged to work with Governments with a view to facilitating access to drug-treatment programmes and to strengthening the capacity of primary health care to respond to drug-related health problems.

35. The World Health Organization shall be encouraged to continue to explore with Governments the development of health education programmes and policies for the reduction of risk and harm of drug abuse as a means of preventing the transmission

by drug abusers of the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) and of securing appropriate treatment and counselling for drug abusers who are HIV-positive or who have developed acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS), and to report thereon.

36. The International Labour Organisation should prepare and publish guidelines for programmes to reintegrate former addicts into occupational activities or vocational training.

37. States shall, as appropriate, facilitate and promote the involvement of non-governmental organizations in all areas of treatment and rehabilitation and intensify their co-operation with the relevant United Nations bodies.

C. Control of supply of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances

1. Eradication and substitution of illicit production of narcotic drugs, and eradication of illicit processing of such drugs and of illicit production and diversion of psychotropic substances

38. States shall consider, at the national and international levels, means by which the internal sector of those economies that are affected by the illicit production and processing of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances might be strengthened, in order to support and strengthen the implementation, by competent national authorities, of effective anti-drug programmes, including the following measures:

(a) Prompt identification, eradication and substitution of illicit cultivation of narcotic plants, taking into account the need to protect the environment; for the purpose of crop surveys and monitoring efforts, such technologies as high-resolution satellite imagery and aerial photography could be used when agreement has been reached with the Government concerned;

(b) Further development and implementation of comprehensive and well-articulated reduction programmes with a view to eliminating illicit production of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances in countries affected by illicit production, taking particular account of traditional licit uses of such cultivation;

(c) Identification and provision of further incentives for crop substitution;

(d) Assessment and study, by the United Nations Environment Programme, of effects on the environment of the expanding cultivation and production of narcotic drugs and the use and disposal of chemical substances related to those activities, as well as methods used for the eradication of illicit production of narcotic drugs;

(e) Extension of the scope of economic and technical co-operation in support of crop substitution and integrated rural development programmes and other economic and technical programmes aimed at reducing illicit production and processing of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances;

(f) Establishment of complementary programmes in the fields of employment, health, housing and education;

(g) Elaboration and implementation of programmes for agro-industrial development;

(h) Elaboration and implementation of programmes for economic recovery of the social and economic sectors in countries that are adversely affected by the diversion for supply-reduction programmes of resources that would otherwise be used for development.

39. The external sectors of those economies that are affected by illicit production and processing of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances shall be strengthened in order to support and strengthen the implementation by competent national authorities of effective anti-drug programmes by the following means:

(a) Consideration of measures to strengthen international co-operation to facilitate trade flows, in particular measures to create expanded opportunities for trade and investment in order to provide access to international markets for crop-substitution products and other goods produced by countries affected by the illicit production and processing of narcotic drugs;

(b) Consideration by States of entering into multilateral, bilateral or regional agreements with countries affected by illicit drug production and processing, with a view to facilitating access by those countries to international markets and to assisting them in strengthening and adapting their internal capacity to produce exportable goods;

(c) Consideration of economic and other forms of co-operation with developing countries directly affected by the illicit transit of narcotic drugs through their territories, including measures to create expanded opportunities for trade and investment;

(d) Regular submission by States to the relevant United Nations drug control bodies of information on the extent of the manufacture, availability and abuse of illicit synthetic drugs in their territories.

2. Licit production, manufacture and supply of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances

40. A balance shall be maintained between demand and supply of raw materials, intermediates and final products for legitimate uses, including medical and scientific purposes.

41. International co-operation, solidarity and assistance are called for to overcome the problem of excess stock of opiate raw materials in traditional supplier countries. This may include international assistance, particularly to developing countries, to help them establish the necessary opiate drug management régime to enable them to meet their potential legitimate need for opiates.

3. Co-operation on the multilateral level

42. The United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control, in collaboration, where appropriate, with the United Nations Development Programme and other United Nations bodies, is invited to elaborate for consideration by States a subregional strategy covering all aspects of drug abuse control and concentrating on the most affected areas where the problems are most complex and grave. States shall increase their co-operation with the Fund in support of such a subregional strategy.

43. States should endeavour to obtain the support of international, regional and national financial institutions, within their respective areas of competence, with the goal of identifying alternative development and crop-substitution programmes to support countries so that they can carry out sound economic policies and effective programmes against illicit drugs. States should also encourage those institutions to consider the economic and social consequences of drug trafficking when analysing the economic systems of those countries. In this regard, those institutions should consider availing themselves of assistance from and co-operation with the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control.

44. Specialized agencies and other United Nations bodies such as the United Nations Development Programme and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, as well as the international financial institutions, in accordance with their mandates, should consider the possibility of undertaking further activities in the field of prevention and substitution of illicit production of narcotic drugs.

4. Monitoring and control mechanisms

45. States shall take all necessary measures, such as the conclusion of bilateral and regional agreements, to establish monitoring and control systems to prevent diversion from legitimate purposes of specific chemical substances, materials and equipment frequently used in the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, in particular through the application of articles 12 and 13 of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances adopted in 1988. d/

46. Consideration shall be given to the convening of an international conference on the production and distribution of chemical products used in the illicit production of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, in order to co-ordinate efforts for more effective prevention of the diversion of precursor chemicals, specific substances, materials and equipment for illicit purposes. It is desirable that States include representatives of manufacturing and distribution enterprises in their delegations to that conference.

47. The World Health Organization, in collaboration with the Division of Narcotic Drugs and the International Narcotics Control Board, should assist national drug regulatory authorities in developing and strengthening their pharmaceutical administrations and control laboratories in order to enable them to control pharmaceutical preparations containing narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances.

48. Governmental, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and the United Nations shall be encouraged to co-operate in measures within the guidelines set out in the Comprehensive Multidisciplinary Outline of Future Activities in Drug Abuse Control f/ to strengthen national and international systems of control of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, in particular those established under the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961, a/ and that Convention as amended by the 1972 Protocol Amending the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961 b/ and the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971. c/

49. The International Narcotics Control Board is invited to advise States, at their request, and to extend its technical co-operation activities with a view to furthering the aims of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961 and that Convention as amended by the 1972 Protocol Amending the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961, the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971 and the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances adopted in 1988.

50. Special attention shall be paid to co-operation that will enable States to strengthen their drug detection and pharmaceutical control laboratories, as well as their police and customs activities in the field of drug control.

D. Suppression of illicit trafficking in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances

1. Traffic

51. States shall proceed rapidly and make every effort to ratify or accede to the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, adopted in 1988, in order to enable the entry into force of the Convention, preferably by the end of 1990.

52. The United Nations, in particular the Division of Narcotic Drugs, the International Narcotics Control Board and the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control, shall provide expertise and assistance to States, at their request, to enable them to establish the legislative and administrative measures for the ratification and effective implementation of the United Nations Convention.

53. States shall, to the extent and where they are able to do so, apply provisionally the measures set forth in the United Nations Convention.

54. Consistent with the United Nations Convention, consideration shall be given to the conclusion of bilateral, regional and multilateral agreements and other arrangements aimed at suppressing illicit trafficking in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances.

55. States that have not yet done so shall consider ratification of or accession to the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961 a/ and that Convention as amended by the 1972 Protocol Amending the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961 b/ and the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971. c/

56. States in a position to do so and the organizations of the United Nations system, in particular the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control, shall provide appropriate technical and financial support to enable States, at their request, to establish effective mechanisms against illicit trafficking in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances. Particular attention shall be given, in that regard, to the strengthening of interdiction capabilities of transit States, including control of land, sea and air boundaries. To that end, States should undertake an analysis of the methods and routes used for illicit transit traffic in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, and should monitor them in their respective territories on a continuing basis, bearing in mind that the routes and methods used change frequently and affect a growing number of States. States shall consider appropriate information-sharing in this respect on a bilateral, regional or multilateral basis.

57. Interested States may consider, in conformity with international law and the Charter of the United Nations, the possibility of jointly establishing border inspection check-points, with a view to suppressing illicit trans-boundary movement of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, without affecting the national sovereignty and territorial integrity of States.

58. Specialized agencies such as the International Civil Aviation Organization and the International Maritime Organization, in collaboration with member States and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, shall be invited to expand the development of programmes whereby such organizations and member States work with the transportation industry to suppress illicit trafficking in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances.

59. States shall make increased use of the meetings of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies and other intergovernmental organizations, such as the Customs Co-operation Council and the International Criminal Police Organization (Interpol), regional co-operation arrangements and other relevant institutional frameworks, for the purpose of co-ordinating co-operation in law enforcement and expanding programmes of training for law enforcement personnel in investigative matters and methods, interdiction and narcotics intelligence.

60. The United Nations, in particular the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control, should assist States, at their request, in equipping and strengthening their law enforcement authorities and criminal justice systems.

2. Distribution

61. States shall strengthen their national efforts to curb and eradicate domestic illicit commerce and distribution of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances.

E. Measures to be taken against the effects of money derived from, used in or intended for use in illicit drug trafficking, illegal financial flows and illegal use of the banking system

62. Priority shall be accorded to the implementation of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, adopted in 1988, and the conclusion of bilateral, regional and multilateral agreements on tracing, freezing and seizure and forfeiture or confiscation of property and proceeds derived from, used in or intended for use in illicit drug trafficking.

63. Mechanisms shall be developed to prevent the banking system and other financial institutions from being used for the processing and laundering of drug-related money. To this end, consideration should be given by States to entering into bilateral, regional and multilateral agreements and developing mechanisms to trace property and proceeds derived from, used in or intended for use in drug-related activities through the international banking system, facilitate access to banking records and provide for the exchange of information between law enforcement, regulatory or investigative agencies concerning the financial flow of property or proceeds related to illicit drug trafficking.

64. The Division of Narcotic Drugs of the Secretariat, in co-operation with the Customs Co-operation Council and the International Criminal Police Organization (Interpol), should promote bilateral or regional exchanges of information between governmental regulatory or investigative agencies concerning the financial flow of illicit drug proceeds.

65. The Division of Narcotic Drugs and Interpol shall be invited to develop a repository of laws and regulations on money laundering, currency reporting, bank secrecy and forfeiture of property and proceeds, as well as procedures and practices designed to prevent banking systems and other financial institutions from money laundering, and shall make this information available to States, at their request.

66. States shall consider enacting legislation to prevent the use of the banking system for the processing and laundering of drug-related money, inter alia, through declaring such activities criminal offences.

67. States shall consider enacting legislation to permit the seizure and forfeiture of property and proceeds derived from, used in or intended for use in illicit drug trafficking. To that end, consideration should be given by States to concluding bilateral and multilateral agreements to enhance the effectiveness of international co-operation, taking into particular account article 5, paragraph 5, of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances.

68. States shall encourage international, regional and national financial associations to develop guidelines to assist their members in co-operating with government authorities in identifying, detecting, tracing, freezing and seizing

proceeds and property related to illicit trafficking in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances.

69. The elaboration of international agreements providing for stringent controls on money derived from, used in or intended for use in drug-related activities and penalizing the laundering of such money might be considered. Such instruments might also deal with the forfeiture or confiscation of funds, proceeds and property acquired through revenues deriving from drug-related activities.

70. States shall consider measures on an international level, including the feasibility of a United Nations facility to strengthen the gathering, collation and exchange of information on the financial flow from drug-related funds, giving particular emphasis to principles, rules and national law concerning the protection of ongoing law enforcement investigations and of individuals with regard to automatic processing of personal data.

71. States should encourage international, regional and national financial institutions, within their respective areas of competence, to pay special attention, in their analyses of the economies of States, to the characteristics and magnitude of the conversion and transfer of drug-related monies in order to contribute to international efforts aimed at counteracting the negative economic and social consequences of the drug problem.

72. States shall consider the possibility of using forfeited property and proceeds for activities to combat drug abuse and illicit trafficking. In that context, the possible use of such proceeds and property or their equivalent value for United Nations drug-related activities shall also be taken into consideration.

73. All measures and proposals on possible action to prevent the use of the banking systems and financial institutions for money laundering, such as the conclusions arising from the study undertaken by the Financial Action Task Force, established at the Summit of seven major industrial nations, held in Paris from 14 to 16 July 1989, shall be made available to all States for information.

F. Strengthening of judicial and legal systems, including law enforcement

74. States shall, as soon as possible, ratify or accede to the United Nations conventions in the field of drug abuse control and illicit trafficking.

75. States in a position to do so and the United Nations, strengthening their action in co-ordination with the regional institutes of the United Nations with mandates in this sphere, shall provide advice and legal and technical assistance to enable States, at their request, to adapt their national legislation to international conventions and decisions dealing with drug abuse and illicit trafficking.

76. States are invited to give consideration to the model treaties on mutual assistance in criminal matters and on extradition, which contain specific provisions related to illicit traffic in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances and are to be dealt with by the Eighth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders.

77. States shall encourage international and regional organizations to elaborate model agreements on co-operation among customs officials, law enforcement agencies and other interested organs in the field of combating drug abuse and illicit trafficking.

78. The scope of international co-operation in support of technical assistance programmes aimed at the strengthening of judicial, legal and law enforcement systems, in particular in the field of the administration of justice, shall be extended. Particular attention shall be given to the training of personnel at all levels.

79. Measures to protect the judiciary from any form of exposure and intimidation threatening its independence and integrity shall be studied and promoted.

80. The United Nations shall act as a clearing-house for information on training programmes in drug law enforcement, including training for national narcotics agents in investigative methods, interdiction and narcotics intelligence.

81. Consideration shall be given to establishing a capability within the United Nations system to co-ordinate the provision by States of training and equipment to other States, at their request, for their own anti-drug operations, within their territories, to inhibit the use, interdict the supply and eliminate the illicit trafficking of drugs.

82. Since the International Law Commission has been requested to consider the question of establishing an international criminal court or other international trial mechanism with jurisdiction over persons alleged to be engaged in illicit trafficking in narcotic drugs across national frontiers, the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination shall consider, in its annual adjustments to the United Nations system-wide action plan on drug abuse control requested by the General Assembly in its resolution 44/141 of 15 December 1989, the report of the International Law Commission on the question.

83. States shall consider the appropriateness of establishing arrangements, on the basis of bilateral, regional and multilateral agreements, which would allow them to benefit from one another's criminal justice system in dealing with similar drug-related offences.

84. Consideration shall be given to establishing a register of anti-drug expertise and services, under the supervision of the Division of Narcotic Drugs, which could be made available to States, at their request.

85. A review should be undertaken of international and regional law enforcement activities funded or sponsored by the United Nations, as well as those of other intergovernmental organizations and regional arrangements, to ensure a coherent approach to law enforcement activities within the overall context of the Global Programme of Action.

G. Measures to be taken against the diversion of arms and explosives and illicit traffic by vessels, aircraft and vehicles

86. States shall consider the adoption of measures, within their territories, to strengthen arrangements for controlling or monitoring the licit transportation of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, including the vessels, aircraft and vehicles being used for that purpose, so as to prevent their misuse for the illicit transportation of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances.

87. Effective measures should be taken to prevent illicit and covert transfers of arms and explosives and their diversion to illicit drug traffic-related activities.

88. Alarmed by the growing link between illicit traffic in narcotic drugs, illegal activities of mercenaries and subversive and terrorist activities, States shall take prompt measures on their prevention.

89. States shall take strict measures to prevent private aircraft, vessels and vehicles registered in their territory from engaging in illicit drug trafficking and related activities.

H. Resources and structure

90. There is need both for optimum utilization of existing resources of the United Nations drug-related units and for additional resources to be allocated to those units in order to enable them fully to implement their mandates, bearing in mind their increased responsibilities.

91. A higher priority shall be accorded to United Nations drug control activities in the medium-term plan for the period 1992-1997 and in the corresponding biennial budgets, and the General Assembly, at its forty-fifth session, is invited to take appropriate action in this regard, in accordance with existing procedures.

92. Priority shall be given to providing, on both a short-term and long-term basis, extrabudgetary support to enhance the efficiency of the United Nations structure for drug abuse control and to achieve and promote a truly comprehensive global programme of action.

93. Intensification of efforts at the national level and increased intergovernmental co-operation require a commensurate strengthening of the United Nations drug control organs and their secretariats. Against this background, the functioning of the United Nations structure for drug abuse control needs to be

reviewed and assessed, in accordance with the mandate given to the Secretary-General by the General Assembly in paragraph 4 of its resolution 44/141, for the purpose of identifying alternative structural possibilities, the end result being the establishment of a stronger, more efficient United Nations drug control structure with enhanced status, with a report to be made to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session.

94. Attention shall be given to the need for (a) coherence of actions within the United Nations drug-related units and co-ordination, complementarity and non-duplication of all drug-related activities across the United Nations system; (b) integration of drug-related information within the United Nations system; (c) integration of the reduction of illicit demand in United Nations programming; (d) integration of law enforcement field expertise in United Nations programmes; (e) compliance with all non-discretionary obligations mandated by the three drug control conventions; and (f) an estimate of resources necessary to carry out these mandates successfully.

95. More States should contribute financial and other resources to the operational activities of the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control in order to enable the Fund to expand its technical co-operation programmes and to develop an operational structure capable of assisting States in joint efforts on the subregional level.

III. FOLLOW-UP MEASURES

96. States should take the necessary measures to promote and implement the Global Programme of Action and to translate it into practical action to the widest possible extent at the national, regional and international levels. The United Nations and its relevant bodies and specialized agencies, other relevant intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organisations should extend their co-operation and assistance to States in the promotion and implementation of the Global Programme of Action.

97. The Commission on Narcotic Drugs and the United Nations drug control bodies should continuously monitor the progress on the implementation of the Global Programme of Action, and the Secretary-General should report annually to the General Assembly on all activities relating to the Global Programme of Action and the efforts of Governments.

98. The Secretary-General shall, in consultation with all Member States, identify, whenever necessary, a limited number of experts, from different regions of the world, on various aspects pertaining to the drug problem to advise him and existing United Nations drug control units and other bodies and specialized agencies on specific issues dealt with in the Global Programme of Action that may require further elaboration. These experts shall be funded exclusively from voluntary contributions.

99. The United Nations Decade against Drug Abuse, covering the years 1991 to 2000, as proclaimed by the General Assembly in the Political Declaration adopted at its seventeenth special session, is a period for intensifying and sustaining international, regional and national efforts in the fight against drug abuse on the basis of the measures contained in the Global Programme of Action.

100. The International Day against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking, 26 June, as proclaimed by the General Assembly in its resolution 42/112 of 7 December 1987, shall be observed in the continuing effort to raise public awareness of the fight against drug abuse and illicit trafficking in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, as well as to promote preventive measures.

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CREDENTIALS OF REPRESENTATIVES TO THE SEVENTEENTH SPECIAL SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Letter dated 22 February 1990 from the Permanent Representative of Cambodia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

The reservations made by Viet Nam (A/S-17/9) through its servile servant on the credentials of the delegation of Cambodia attending the seventeenth special session of the General Assembly, have shown once again that Viet Nam is still not inclined to put an end to its occupation and colonialist domination of Cambodia, and to respect the independence and sovereignty of Cambodia as well as the right to self-determination of the Cambodian people. They have made it clear that Viet Nam is still not ready to give up the puppet régime it has installed by force for more than 11 years in Phnom Penh. Quite the contrary, Viet Nam continues to try desperately through insidious manoeuvres, to maintain that puppet régime in power, for it is the main instrument of Viet Nam's colonialist occupation of Cambodia and Indochina Federation strategy.

The statement made by Viet Nam of so-called "total and unilateral withdrawal" in late September 1989 is but a subterfuge aimed mainly at misleading the international community, at relieving it of the heavy international pressure so as to obtain economic and financial foreign aids for its tottering economy.

In fact, it has become obvious for everyone that the Vietnamese aggression and occupation of Cambodia have not ended, but are continuing under a new form with several tens of thousands of Vietnamese soldiers disguised under the uniform of the Khmer soldiers of the puppet army, with more than 100,000 armed Vietnamese concealed within the more than 1 million Vietnamese settlers politically and militarily organized and illegally installed in Cambodia. By refusing flatly to accept the extensive supervision and control of its so-called "total withdrawal" from Cambodia by a United Nations control mechanism, the sending of a United Nations peace-keeping force to maintain security and order in Cambodia, the disarming of the armed forces of the four Cambodian parties including those of the

Khmer Rouge, Viet Nam has clearly shown that it does not want its subterfuges revealed and does not want the Cambodian people to really exercise their inalienable right to self-determination.

The so-called "problem of Kampuchea" created by the Vietnamese aggression and occupation can be solved only when:

(1) All categories of Vietnamese forces, including the more than 1 million Vietnamese settlers, are totally and definitely withdrawn from Cambodia under the supervision and control of a United Nations mechanism, assisted by a United Nations peace-keeping force and the representatives of the four Cambodian parties;

(2) The national reconciliation among all Cambodians is achieved through the formation of a provisional quadripartite government, on an equal footing, under the leadership of H. R. H. Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, after the total dismantling of the illegal régime of Phnom Penh and also that of the legal Cambodia presently a full-fledged member of the United Nations. That provisional quadripartite government shall represent Cambodia during the transitional period until the Cambodian people can freely express their will through free, fair and democratic elections supervised and controlled by the United Nations.

By continuing to reject these two key elements, which are in conformity with the relevant General Assembly resolutions on the item entitled "The situation in Kampuchea", Viet Nam is preventing any comprehensive, just and durable solution of the so-called problem of Kampuchea" and putting obstacles to the restoration of peace, security and stability in South-East Asia and South-Pacific region.

I should be grateful if you would be so kind as to have this letter circulated as an official document of the seventeenth special session of the General Assembly under agenda item 3.

(Signed) THIOUNN Prasith
Permanent Representative

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